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SAN FRANCISCO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1899.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

JAPAN HAS BLOCKED THE CABLE LINE

Seizes Marcus Island in the Middle of the Pacific Ocean.

HEADS OFF AMERICA

Must Reach Manila by Wire via Wake Island or Not at All.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald telegraphs: I learned today that the attention of the State Department has been called to the recent occupation by Japan of Marcus Island, in the Pacific. The acquisition of this island by Japan has had the effect of causing a change in the instructions given to the collier Nero, which is surveying the cable route proposed by Rear Admiral Bradford.

This route avoids Wake Island, which was taken possession of by the gunboat Bennington in the name of the United States, and contemplated the laying of a cable between Honolulu and Midway Island, acknowledged to be American, which possesses a harbor capable, with slight improvements, of accommodating vessels of light draught.

The distance between Honolulu and Midway is 1160 miles. The proposition was then to connect Midway and Marcus Island, 1500 miles apart, with Guam, the next cable station being only 840 miles distant from Marcus Island.

Marcus Island is 1000 miles from Yokohama and was placed by the United States man-of-war Tuscarora in 1874, in latitude 23 degrees 10 minutes north, longitude 154 degrees east.

Reports received at the Navy Department regarding Wake Island show that it is of little value as a cable station, being but a few feet above the sea and frequently submerged.

IT MARKS A NEW ERA IN MEDICINE

Chicago Physician Makes a Wonderful Discovery in Using the X Ray.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

CHICAGO, May 23.—The value of the X ray to the science of medicine is to have a new demonstration before the Chicago Medical Society to-morrow evening. Should the experiments stand the critical test in public that private trials have shown, the whole system of medical science as applied to the vital organs of man will be greatly advanced and a Chicago physician will have added a new name to discoveries along scientific lines.

Dr. Walter E. Metcalf has been experimenting with Roentgen rays since last December in an endeavor to form some compound that could be introduced into the stomach and alimentary tract so that the form and shape of these most vital organs could be seen through the medium of the fluoroscope. To-day he said: "With my discovery the stomach can be definitely outlined, giving its size, shape and position. It may also be determined whether the 'chirnings' are fast or slow, regular or irregular. This is accomplished by filling the stomach cavities or tracts with what I have termed 'bismuth emulsion.' Bismuth, a metal, is impervious to the X ray as compared with animal tissue and bone, thus making it possible to see the shadow outlines of cavities or tracts filled with bismuth through either animal tissue or bone.

"Bismuth emulsion is non-toxic, non-irritating and can be made antiseptic, making it possible to fill any accessible cavity.

"In what ways will my method be useful to physicians? It will give an outline of the stomach, and by it the changes that take place in gastritis, atrophy, stricture, dilatation, contractions, distortions, displacements or adhesions produced by or as a part of malignant or non-malignant disease can be shown."

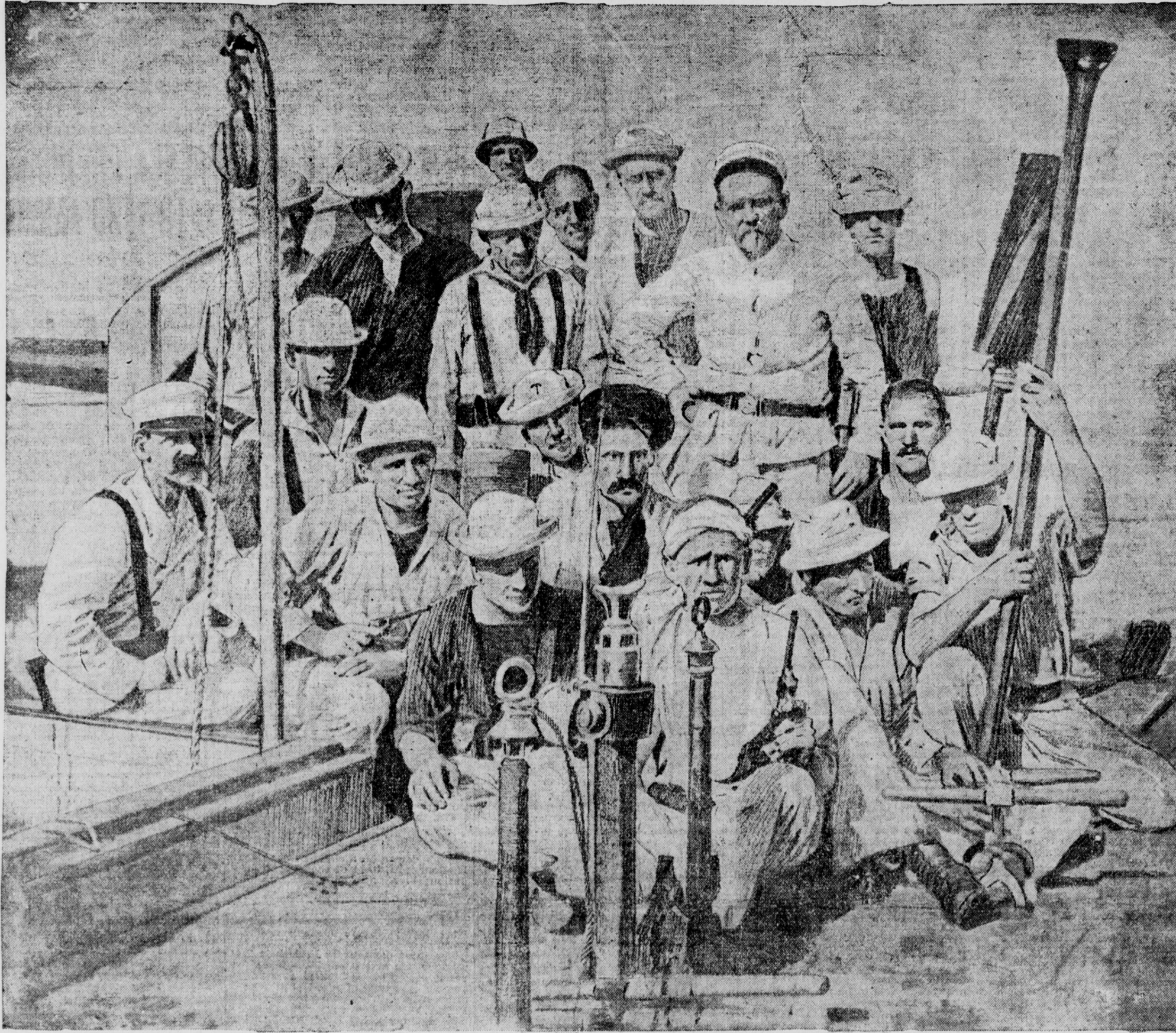
Dr. Pennington said: "I consider Dr. Metcalf's discovery of the greatest importance to the profession. I have been present at several tests and was astonished at the results. To look into a man and see his stomach churning in the regular motions of digestion gives one a new idea of the wonderful creation called man. I do not think it will be necessary to fill the stomach with bismuth to see the stomach with bilities of medicine with this new discovery are endless. If it acts under all conditions as under those I have noted medicine will become as exact a science as surgery. The action produced on the stomach by hot or cold foods, by animal or vegetable foods, by acids, drugs and a thousand other things will be noted. Every tract of the body can be studied in its natural state while it is in operation. Internal tumors, in fact, any arrangement of the functions of nature, can be located."

A RUNNING FIGHT WITH FILIPINOS

Special Cable to The Call and the New York Herald, Copyrighted, 1899, by James Gordon Bennett.

MANILA, May 24.—The Twenty-second and Third Infantry, while escorting the Signal Corps, which was picking up the telegraph wire from San Miguel to Baling, had a running fight for the whole distance. They lost one man killed and one other and fourteen men wounded. The American troops reached Baling at 8 o'clock last evening. They captured thirty rifles and twenty prisoners. The insurgents are coming in from back of General Lawton's advance.

THE MEN BEHIND THE GUNS ON THE CONCORD.



Snapshot Taken on the Deck of the Concord on the Memorable First Day of May, 1898.

THOMAS O'KEEFE is a San Francisco lad who fought under Admiral Dewey at the battle of Manila Bay. O'Keefe did not wear gold lace and a sword and stand on the quarterdeck during the destruction of Montejolo's fleet; he was simply a member of the six-inch after port gun of the little gunboat Concord, but that gun played an important part in the engagement, for the Concord,

being of lighter draught than the other American ships, was able to draw closer in shore and complete the work of destruction.

O'Keefe is as modest as he is brave, and has nothing to say about his share in the glorious event. He merely sends the accompanying photograph, with a boyish letter and a few trinkets to a former schoolmate in response to a request for some souvenir of the great

fight. The schoolmate is proud of the picture, for it is one of five copies; he is proud of the other mementoes, too, but he is prouder of the letter written by his old chum who speaks so tenderly of their boyhood days when their teacher was none other than the father of his friend.

It will be remembered that during the engagement, or rather after the Spanish fleet had been so crippled that

escape was impossible, Admiral Dewey signaled the ships to withdraw for breakfast before finishing up the job and silencing the guns of Cavite. O'Keefe, in his letter, says the picture was taken after the men had finished breakfast and the ship was returning to the attack. The six-inch gun crew of which he was a member was ready for action, when the surgeon came along with his camera and told them

to drop down while he took a snapshot at them. O'Keefe gives his position as on the right of the officer and directly in front of the man with the cartridge belt on. Partly in front of him is another sailor with a black cap on. O'Keefe marked a small T on his skin in order that his friend might the more readily distinguish him, but it is hardly discernible in the reproduction.

THE ADMIRAL HONORED BY THE BRITISH

Special Dispatch to The Call.

HONGKONG, May 23.—The United States cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, has arrived from Manila. She was saluted by the ships of all nationalities.

Admiral Dewey, Captain Lambertson, Lieutenant Brumby and United States Consul Wildman were received by a guard of honor of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers when they landed to visit the Governor of Hongkong, Sir Henry A. Blake, Major General Gascoigne in command of the troops and Commodore Powell commanding the naval force. The visit was afterward returned by the officials mentioned.

Admiral Dewey is in bad health, being too ill to attend the Queen's birthday dinner.

The Olympia is going to dock here and will remain ten days at this port.

Dewey Home Fund.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The subscriptions for the Dewey home fund so far received by the national committee amount to \$3708. Among those received to-day was one of \$100 from Vice President Hobart.

RETURNING THANKS TO "THE CALL."

Brigadier General James F. Smith Acknowledges the Receipt of Newspapers and Reading Matter Sent to the Boys of the First California.

HEADQUARTERS

Sub-Military District of the Island of Negros.

Bacolod, P. I., April 9th, 1899.

"THE CALL,"
San Francisco.

Sir:—

It gives me great pleasure to thankfully acknowledge the receipt of a large quantity of reading matter obtained by 'The Call' for the California Volunteers. Every month since our departure from San Francisco 'The Call' has thoughtfully sent a file of papers for the boys of the regiment, and the additional reading matter so kindly supplied through its efforts simply increases a sense of obligation already very great.

The members of the regiment appreciate very much the donation of that which helps to kill many a dull hour, and for them and for myself I tender sincere thanks to 'The Call' and those who assisted in the good work. I have the honor to be,

Very Respectfully,

James F. Smith
Colonel 1st. Cal. U.S. Vol. Inf.

Comdg. Sub-Military District of Negros.

CALIFORNIANS ARE DELAYED AT MANILA

Special Dispatch to The Call.

MANILA, May 23.—The departure of the First California Infantry for home has been prevented by a typhoon. The rainy season in fact has already fairly begun.

Major Bell of the Fourth Cavalry to-day made a reconnaissance at Santa Rita, west of Bacolod. He encountered considerable resistance from the enemy and had several men wounded.

There was also a brush with the enemy at Mariguina and later at Faysay, where a line of insurgent skirmishers who were shielding a force of trench diggers attacked General Owen-shine's lines. The rebels were repulsed by a battalion of the First Idaho Infantry and two companies of the Twentieth Infantry. The Americans had two men killed and two wounded.

These attacks upon the American forces to-day, while Aguinaldo's commissioners are in Manila negotiating for peace are held to show a lack of control of the rebel chiefs over their followers and the futility of negotiations while armed rebels still keep the field.

Recent events and negotiations for peace have not brought about any change in the American military policy. So long as rebels appear in arms they will be attacked and dispersed.

The railway tracks have been repaired and the first train reached San Fernando this morning.

The Spanish newspaper, Oceania, has been suppressed by the military authorities and the editor arrested for publishing objectionable articles.

Two battalions of the Sixth Artillery and 250 marines arrived here from San Francisco to-day. Brigadier General Williston, who arrived in command of the Sixth Artillery, will succeed General Hughes as provost marshal of Manila. General Hughes has been assigned to duty in the Visayan Islands.

AGUINALDO NOT READY FOR PEACE

Nothing Accomplished by the Commission Sent to General Otis.

TO GO ON FIGHTING

Filipino Leaders Believe They Can Get Better Terms by Continuing the War.

Special Cable to The Call and the New York Herald, Copyrighted, 1899, by James Gordon Bennett.

MANILA, May 23.—The Filipino Commissioners called early to-day upon General Otis, but made no official propositions relative to surrender. They met the American Commission later and held four hours' conference.

It is said that the Filipinos were dismayed at the terms offered in President McKinley's cablegram. Gregorio del Pilar turned red under his brown skin when he realized that he was being offered nothing but vague promises of possible representation for his people in case of compliance with the American demand that they lay down arms.

Every Filipino shrugged his shoulders as the glowing prophecies of the future after the cessation of hostilities were outlined to them by the members of our commission. They said that they asked for independence and liberty with dignity, under the protection of the United States, and were now offered nothing but the indefinite assurance that individual natives might hold some official positions under the proposed government. The native Commissioners have great dread of future Congressional action. They will accept not a single condition of those proposed, but will return dissatisfied to Aguinaldo and report.

Major Zailcita, one of the Filipino Commissioners, said: "As the ultimate form of government rests in the hands of the American Congress, the present proposals are merely provisional. The result of the present plan would be that Americans would be at the head of every department of government, as the Filipinos' tenure of office would depend on the will of the Americans. We think we can get better terms."

A leading banker of Manila says: "The present proposals are only a repetition of the provisions of the American commission's proclamation. That means that this is an American colony. You have adopted an imperialistic policy, then why talk over matters with the envoys of a hostile force which must be crushed before such a government as is proposed can be established?"

"The opinion of military officials is that the negotiations merely encourage the insurgents to hold out for better terms, especially since the commanding American general is not consulted. General Luna is bound to continue to fight for independence. Negotiations which encourage the natives to hope to obtain great concessions may cost the lives of many American soldiers."

OTIS OPPOSED TO CONCILIATORY MEASURES

To Weaken Before the Filipinos Now Will Mean Trouble in the Future.

MANILA, May 23.—The Filipino Commissioners spent the day at the residence of the American Commissioners. They discussed every point of the scheme of government and the peace proclamation details, asking for information as to what personal rights would be guaranteed them. Colonel Charles Denby of the American Com-